UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/966,819	JENNY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Michael D Meucci	2142

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _28 September 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-25_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-25_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _28 September 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _12/10/02_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   Claim 5 objected to because of the following informalities: Improper English.

Examiner believes applicant meant to specify --or-- in place of "and" on line 3 of the

claim. Appropriate correction is required.

2.   Claim 16 objected to because of the following informalities: Improper English.

Examiner believes applicant meant to specify --or-- in place of "and" on line 2 of the

claim. Appropriate correction is required. Examiner also recommends clarifying the

claim, for example: --... at least one of: information regarding where the request is

generated, etc...--.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4.   Claims 8-11 and 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

        a.   As per claims 8-11, it is unclear to the examiner what is meant to be

specified by "another request" on line 7 of claim 8 and "the other request" on line 8 of

claim 8. Clarification of the matter is required.

        b.   Claim 13 recites the limitation "the hot cache" and "the regular cache" in

line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

c.   Claims 16-19 recite the limitation "the information" in lines 1, 2, 2, and 2

respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

d.   Claim 20 recites the limitation "the same device" in line 2. There is

insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6.   Claims 8-10, 12, 14-17, 21, and 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Wu et al. (U.S. 6,370,620 B1) hereinafter referred to as Wu.

a.   As per claim 8, Wu teaches: determining a frequency that static content is

requested (lines 52-54 of column 6); when the frequency of requests for static content

exceeds a threshold, forwarding the request to the cache (lines 43-59 of column 6);

wherein the content is obtained when unavailable in the cache by generating another

request for the content and forwards the request to another cache determined by

hashing an identifier associated with the content (line 48 of column 4 through line 8 of

column 5).

b.   As per claim 9, Wu teaches: hashing the identifier associated with the content to obtain a value and forwarding the request to a cache associated with the value when the frequency of requests for static content is below the threshold (line 48 of column 4 through line 8 of column 5 and line 43 of column 6 through line 3 of column 7).

c.   As per claim 10, Wu teaches: another request is forwarded to the content server when the content is unavailable from the other cache (lines 4-28 of column 6).

d.   As per claims 12 and 25, Wu teaches: a forwarder that receives each request for content and forwards each request to at least one of a content server and a cache (line 48 of column 4 through line 8 of column 5); the content server is coupled to the forwarder wherein the content server sends content to the client in response to each request that is forwarded to the content server and the cache is coupled to the forwarder, wherein the cache sends content to the client in response to each request that is forwarded to the cache (line 48 of column 4 through line 8 of column 5 and lines 21-28 of column 6).

e.   As per claims 14-15, Wu teaches: the forwarder is coupled to the content server over a wide area network/local area network; and the forwarder is coupled to the content server over a communications medium (line 47 of column 2 through line 14 of column 3 and Fig. 1).

f.   As per claim 16, Wu teaches: the information includes at least one of where the request is generated, the frequency of requests for the content, and the nature of the content requested (lines 16-28 of column 7).

g.   As per claim 17, Wu teaches: the forwarder is structured to forward

requests to the content server when the information indicated that the request is

generated by the regular cache (lines 20-28 of column 6).

h.   As per claim 21, Wu teaches: the server uses a hash table to calculate the

number of requests for the content (lines 44-61 of column 1 and line 48 of column 4

through line 8 of column 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8.   Claims 1 and 24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Trout (U.S. 5,566,349) in view of Lamburt et al. (U.S. 6,374,241 B1) hereinafter referred

to as Lamburt.

Trout teaches: receiving a request for content (lines 35-37 of column 4 and lines

19-28 of column 42) and determining at least one type of the requested content (lines

39-42 of column 11 and lines 61-64 of column 27); when the type of the requested

content is dynamic, forwarding the request to a content server that enables access to

the dynamic content (lines 10-11 of column 12); and when the type of the requested

content is static, forwarding the request to a cache that enables access to the static

content (lines 11-12 of column 12).

Trout fails to teach: a plurality of caches including at least one hot cache.

However, Lamburt discloses: "The Data Query Cache 850, in this embodiment,

generally includes a "hot" and "cold" cache," (lines 36-37 of column 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in that art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have a plurality of caches including at least one hot cache. "In

this embodiment, the caching technique implemented is the LRU (Least Recently Used)

policy by which elements of the cache are selected for replacement in accordance with

time from last use. These and other policies are generally known to those skilled in the

art. Generally, the "hot" cache may include the most recently used items and the cold

cache the remaining items," (lines 37-43 of column 27 in Lamburt). It is for this reason

that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have

been motivated to have a plurality of caches including at least one hot cache in the

system as taught by Trout.

9.   Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trout and

Lamburt, further in view of Factor et al. (U.S. 6,094,706 B1) hereinafter referred to as

Factor.

Trout fails to teach: the hot cache caches static content when a frequency of

requests for the static context exceeds a threshold. However, Factor discloses: "Once a

particular component has been accessed more than a threshold number of times, new

pathnames that contain this component may be added to the cache," (lines 52-54 of

column 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in that art to have the hot

cache cache static content when a frequency of requests for the static context exceeds

a threshold. "This component may be added to the cache under the assumption that

the new pathnames will also be accessed frequently," (lines 54-56 of column 11 in

Factor). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in that art at the time of the

applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the hot cache cache static

content when a frequency of requests for the static context exceeds a threshold in the

system as taught by Trout and Lamburt.

10.   Claim 3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trout and

Lamburt, further in view of Guenthner et al. (U.S. 5,590,301) hereinafter referred to as

Guenthner.

Trout fails to teach: when the static content is unavailable in the hot cache,

forwarding the request to another cache in the plurality of caches. However, Guenthner

discloses: "an internal address, including a cluster number, is sent to the address

translator 18 as a request from the primary cache directed to the secondary cache 7

(which, of course, will forward the request to main memory if the requested information

is not resident in the secondary cache at the time of the request)," (lines 21-26 of

column 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to forward the request to another cache when the static content is

unavailable in the hot cache. "Register 15 is merely a convenient representation of

address interface circuitry in the primary cache of the CPU 11 by which an address

generated by the CPU 11 may be transmitted, transformed in the address translator 18,

as a request to the secondary cache 7. This condition occurs when information required

by the CPU 11 is not resident in at least one of the primary caches of the CPUs 11, 12,

13, 14 on the multiprocessor board 1. (Those skilled in the art will understand that, in

many such multiprocessor configurations, it is possible for one CPU to "siphon"

information from another CPU's primary cache)," (lines 18-28 of column 4 in

Guenthner). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in that art at the time of the

applicant's invention would have been motivated to forward the request to another

cache when the static content is unavailable in the hot cache in the system as taught by

Trout and Lamburt.

11.   Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trout and

Lamburt, further in view of McCanne (U.S. 6,785,704 B1).

Trout fails to teach: when the static content is unavailable from any one of the

plurality of caches, forwarding the request to the content server that enables access to

the static content. However, McCanne discloses: "the cache serves the request, if it

can, or forwards the request to the content server and then serves the client the content

returned from the content server." (lines 63-65 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to forward the request to the content server that enables access to

the static content when the static content is unavailable from any one of the plurality of

caches. "Caching can be either transparent or nontransparent. With transparent caching, the client makes a request of the content server and the network infrastructure intercepts the request if the cache can serve the request. With nontransparent caching, the client makes the request of the cache (or more precisely, of a network node to which the cache is attached) and the cache serves the request, if it can, or forwards the request to the content server and then serves the client the content returned from the content server," (lines 57-65 of column 3 in McCanne). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to forward the request to the content server that enables access to the static content when the static content is unavailable from any one of the plurality of caches in the system as taught by Trout and Lamburt.

12. Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trout and Lamburt, further in view of Kimura et al. (U.S. 6,415,359 B1) hereinafter referred to as Kimura.

Trout fails to teach: examining the request for an extension indicating that a process is performed in response to the request, wherein the process includes at least one of an application program and a script. However, Kimura discloses: "in the case of creating a new file in the portable information processing terminal device 10 in response to a request from another information processing device, the file management unit 102 first checks the attribute information (an extension and a file name, or other ID information indicating a file type, etc.) of that file which is attached to the creation

request (step S71), and judges whether it is a file that should be stored into the cache 17 or not (step S72). An application program file that is executable on the portable information processing terminal device 10 or a file that can be processed by that application has a high probability of being accessed in the disk access prohibited state during the battery driven mode so that such a file will be judged as a file that should be stored into the cache 17," (lines 49-62 of column 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in that art at the time of the applicant's invention to examine the request for an extension indicating that a process is performed in response to the request, wherein the process includes at least one of an application program and a script. "An application program file that is executable on the portable information processing terminal device 10 or a file that can be processed by that application has a high probability of being accessed in the disk access prohibited state during the battery driven mode so that such a file will be judged as a file that should be stored into the cache 17. In the case where the judgement cannot be made, it is also possible to inquire the user as to whether it is a file that should be stored into the cache 17 or not," (lines 57-65 of column 13 in Kimura). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to examine the request for an extension indicating that a process is performed in response to the request, wherein the process includes at least one of an application program and a script in the system as taught by Trout and Lamburt.

13.   Claims 6-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Trout

and Lamburt, further in view of Dujari (U.S. 6,233,606 B1).

Trout fails to teach: the content includes information associated with a plurality of

resource identifiers; and the resource identifiers are uniform resource locators (URLs).

However, Dujari discloses: "the content can be indexed by a unique lookup key, such as

a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), a compact string of characters for identifying an

abstract or physical resource. Examples of URIs include URLs (Uniform Resource

Locators), URNs (Uniform Resource Names), and other standard namespaces," (lines

28-33 of column 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the content include information associated with a plurality

of resource identifiers; and have the resource identifiers as uniform resource locators

(URLs). "A URI may be used as the lookup key to a cache, as can other names, such

as a globally unique identifier (GUID)," (lines 33-35 of column 1 in Dujari). It is for this

reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would

have been motivated to have the content include information associated with a plurality

of resource identifiers; and have the resource identifiers as uniform resource locators

(URLs) in the system as taught by Trout and Lamburt.

14.   Claim 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as

applied to claim 10 above, in view of Cohen et al. (U.S. 6,330,561 B1) hereinafter

referred to as Cohen.

Wu teaches: another request is forwarded to the content server when the content is unavailable from the other cache (lines 4-28 of column 6).

Wu fails to teach: the content server forwards the other request for content to an additional cache. However, Cohen discloses: "Then the proxy server would forward a request for validation with respect to the client requested resource and a request for validation with regard to one or more additional resources in the proxy cache that were from the same resource server," (lines 30-34 of column 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have the content server forward the other request for content to an additional cache. "This approach is a benefit to the proxy cache in the sense that it helps the proxy cache determine the validity of certain of its contents at an earlier time," (lines 38-40 of column 2 in Cohen). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the content server forward the other request for content to an additional cache in the system as taught by Wu.

15.   Claim 13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as applied to claim 12 above, in view of Lamburt, Cohen, and Sharma (U.S. 6,591,341 B1).

Wu teaches: a regular cache and forwarding requests if content is not found in cache.

Wu fails to teach: a hot cache and an additional cache, wherein the hot cache, the regular cache, and the additional cache are arranged in a hierarchical order for receiving each forwarded request for content from the forwarder.

However, Lamburt discloses: "It should generally be noted that in this particular embodiment, the "hot" cache is implemented as storing the data in random access memory," (lines 48-50 of column 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have a hot cache. "This may be distinguished from the storage medium associated with the "cold" cache representing those items which are determined, in accordance with caching policies such as the LRU, to be least likely to be accessed when compared with the items in the hot cache which are determined to be more likely to be accessed," (lines 50-56 of column 27 in Lamburt). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have a hot cache in the system as taught by Wu.

Cohen discloses: "Then the proxy server would forward a request for validation with respect to the client requested resource and a request for validation with regard to one or more additional resources in the proxy cache that were from the same resource server," (lines 30-34 of column 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have an additional cache. "This approach is a benefit to the proxy cache in the sense that it helps the proxy cache determine the validity of certain of its contents at an earlier time," (lines 38-40 of column 2 in Cohen). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention would have been motivated to have an additional cache in the

system as taught by Wu.

Sharma discloses: "If the request was a cache miss in the second data array, the

request may be forwarded to another level of memory hierarchy, such as another cache

or a system memory (lines 32-35 of column 5 and Fig. 5). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to arrange the

cache in a hierarchical order for receiving each forwarded request for content from the

forwarder. "In either case, when it was determined that there was a cache miss in the

first data array, the one or more instructions that were tentatively processed may be

replayed," (lines 35-37 of column 5 in Sharma). It is for this reason that one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to

arrange the cache in a hierarchical order for receiving each forwarded request for

content from the forwarder in the system as taught by Wu.

16.   Claim 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as

applied to claim 16 above, in view of Lamburt and Factor.

Wu fails to teach: the forwarder is further structured to forward requests to the

hot cache when the information indicates that the rate of requests exceeds a threshold.

However, Lamburt discloses: "It should generally be noted that in this particular

embodiment, the "hot" cache is implemented as storing the data in random access

memory," (lines 48-50 of column 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to forward requests to a hot cache.

"This may be distinguished from the storage medium associated with the "cold" cache

representing those items which are determined, in accordance with caching policies

such as the LRU, to be least likely to be accessed when compared with the items in the

hot cache which are determined to be more likely to be accessed," (lines 50-56 of

column 27 in Lamburt). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to forward requests to a hot

cache in the system as taught by Wu.

Factor discloses: "Once a particular component has been accessed more than a

threshold number of times, new pathnames that contain this component may be added

to the cache," (lines 52-54 of column 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in that art to forward requests

to a hot cache when the rate of requests exceeds a threshold. "This component may be

added to the cache under the assumption that the new pathnames will also be

accessed frequently," (lines 54-56 of column 11 in Factor). It is for this reason that one

of ordinary skill in that art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been

motivated to forward requests to a hot cache when the rate of requests exceeds a

threshold in the system as taught by Wu.

17.   Claim 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as

applied to claim 16 above, in view of Lamburt.

Wu teaches: forwarding requests when not found in primary cache (lines 20-28 of

column 6).

Wu fails to teach: the forwarder is further structured to forward requests to the regular cache when the information indicates that the request is generated by the hot cache. However, Lamburt discloses: "It should generally be noted that in this particular embodiment, the "hot" cache is implemented as storing the data in random access memory," (lines 48-50 of column 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to utilize the "hot" cache as the primary cache in the system of Wu. "This may be distinguished from the storage medium associated with the "cold" cache representing those items which are determined, in accordance with caching policies such as the LRU, to be least likely to be accessed when compared with the items in the hot cache which are determined to be more likely to be accessed," (lines 50-56 of column 27 in Lamburt). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to utilize the "hot" cache of Lamburt as the primary cache in Wu, and to forward the request to the regular cache when the information indicates that the request is generated by the hot cache.

18.   Claim 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as applied to claim 12 above, in view of Lamburt and Sharma.

Wu fails to teach: the hot cache and the regular cache are located on the same device.

However, Lamburt discloses: "The Data Query Cache 850, in this embodiment, generally includes a "hot" and "cold" cache," (lines 36-37 of column 27). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to to utilize the "hot" cache as the primary cache in the system of Wu. "This may be distinguished from the storage medium associated with the "cold" cache representing those items which are determined, in accordance with caching policies such as the LRU, to be least likely to be accessed when compared with the items in the hot cache which are determined to be more likely to be accessed," (lines 50-56 of column 27 in Lamburt). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to utilize the "hot" cache of Lamburt as the primary cache in Wu.

Sharma discloses: "Many computer, systems use multiple levels of caches to cache data from a memory device. For example, a computer system may have a level one cache (L1) and a larger level two cache (L2), in addition to an even larger RAM memory," (lines 14-17 of column 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have multiple caches on the same device. "The L1 cache typically contains a copy of information that was previously loaded from RAM by the processor, and the L2 cache typically contains both a copy of information in the L1 cache and other information that had been loaded from RAM by the processor less recently than the information in the L1 cache," (lines 18-24 of column 1 in Sharma). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have multiple caches on the same device in the system as taught by Wu.

19.   Claims 22-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu as

applied to claim 12 and 22 resepectively, in view of Dujari.

Wu fails to teach: the content includes information associated with a plurality of

resource identifiers; and the resource identifiers are uniform resource locators (URLs).

However, Dujari discloses: "the content can be indexed by a unique lookup key, such as

a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), a compact string of characters for identifying an

abstract or physical resource. Examples of URIs include URLs (Uniform Resource

Locators), URNs (Uniform Resource Names), and other standard namespaces," (lines

28-33 of column 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the content include information associated with a plurality

of resource identifiers; and have the resource identifiers as uniform resource locators

(URLs). "A URI may be used as the lookup key to a cache, as can other names, such

as a globally unique identifier (GUID)," (lines 33-35 of column 1 in Dujari). It is for this

reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would

have been motivated to have the content include information associated with a plurality

of resource identifiers; and have the resource identifiers as uniform resource locators

(URLs) in the system as taught by Wu.

Conclusion

20.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Pitts (U.S. 5,611,049) discloses accessing distributed data cache at each network node to pass requests and data.

DeWitt et al. (U.S. 5,713,003) discloses system for caching data.

Battersby et al. (U.S. 5,740,370) discloses opening cache file and read/write issues.

Pitts (U.S. 5,892,914) discloses accessing distributed data cache at each network node to pass requests and data.

Srblijic et al. (U.S. 5,933,849) discloses distributed caching

Logue et al. (U.S. 5,935,207) discloses remote site administration and mirrored websites.

Yates et al. (U.S. 6,167,438) discloses distributed caching, prefetching, and replication.

Wolff (U.S. 6,185,601 B1) discloses load balancing client/server.

Heddaya et al. (U.S. 6,205,481 B1) discloses distributing content among networked cache servers.

Gupta (U.S. 6,212,565 B1) discloses proxy server arrays.

Schloss et al. (U.S. 6,249,844 B1) discloses caching object fragments.

Sitka (U.S. 6,330,572 B1) discloses hierarchical data storage management.

Dugan et al. (U.S. 6,425,005 B1) discloses managing local resources at nodes in an intelligent network.

Jordan et al. (U.S. 6,438,652 B1) discloses load balancing cache servers by shifting forwarded requests.

Hwu et al. (U.S. 6,681,387 B1) discloses instruction execution, hot spot detection and monitoring in processor.

Badt et al. (U.S. 6,741,963 B1) discloses method of managing a speech cache.

JP 402239319 A discloses priority in cache memory.

21.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Meucci at (571) 272-3892. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.
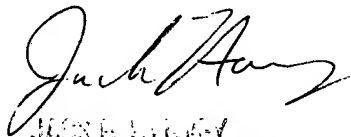
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Harvey, can be reached at (571) 272-3896. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [michael.meucci@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JACK B. HARVEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER